

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please amend the paragraph beginning on line 25 of page 1 and spanning onto page 2 as follows:

61 Figure [[1]]1A in the attached drawing illustrates mobile MS_B terminating call set-up in a GSM-type mobile communication system. The Figure only shows the relevant network elements as far as call set-up signalling is concerned. At point 1 a call initiated by subscriber A is routed from the network of subscriber A (e.g. a mobile communication system PLMN or a public telephone network PSTN) to the Gateway MSC (GMSC) of the PLMN home network of subscriber B. The GMSC transmits an inquiry (message 2) about routing information to the home location register HLR of subscriber B. The subscriber data on the mobile station MS is permanently stored in the home location register HLR and temporarily in the visitor location register VLR in whose area the mobile station MS is located. During location update, information on the visitor location register VLR in whose area subscriber B is located is updated to the home location register HLR of subscriber B. In the example of Figure [[1]] 1A, subscriber B is located in another mobile communication network PLMN. At point 3, the home location register HLR transmits to the visitor location register VLR of subscriber B a request for a roaming number to the PLMN network to be visited. The visitor location register VLR reserves a Mobile Station Roaming Number (MSRN) and transmits the number to the home location register HLR in a reply message 4. The home location register HLR forwards the roaming number in message 5 to the GMSC of the home PLMN which inquired about the routing information. On the basis of the roaming number, the GMSC can then route the call to the mobile services switching centre MSC of subscriber B in the PLMN network visited, if necessary via a transmitting transit network, as in Figure [[1]]1A, in a set-up message 6. Information on the identity of subscriber A is transmitted to subscriber B in a Calling Line Identity (CLI) field of the set-up message 6. The above kind of transmission of the calling subscriber identity is not always successful, e.g. when subscriber B is located in the area of another PLMN, as in Figure [[1]]1A. Although call set-up is possible between different networks, all networks do not support the network signalling used in the transmission of the calling subscriber identity. In these cases the called subscriber is notified,

61 in accordance with point 1.4 (version 4.4.1) of the recommendation GSM 02.81, that the CLI is not available.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on line 14 of page 3 as follows:

Figure [[1]] 1A illustrates conventional call set-up in a GSM system,

62 Figure 1B illustrates call set-up in accordance with the invention, and

Please amend the paragraph beginning on line 24 of page 3 as follows:

63 Figure [[1]] 1B illustrates signalling associated with call set-up, previously described in connection with state-of-the-art call set-up. In the following the invention will be described in more detail by means of a preferred embodiment with reference to Figure [[1]] 1B. In this embodiment the transmission of subscriber A identity is associated with message 3 of Figure [[1]] 1B. Using MAP signalling of the GSM system, the home location register HLR transmits a roaming number request by a PROVIDE_ROAMING_NUMBER message to the visitor location register VLR. In the preferred embodiment of the invention, the identity of the calling subscriber, e.g. the phone number or the ISDN number, is added to the PROVIDE_ROAMING_NUMBER message, thus enabling identification of subscriber A. As to the other messages of Figure [[1]] 1B, call set-up in a mobile communication system utilizing the method of the invention conforms with the above described state-of-the-art technique.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on line 22 of page 4 as follows:

64 The invention has been described above by way of an example with reference to Figures [[1]] 1B and 2, in a case when call set-up is carried out via the GMSC of the home network of subscriber B. When subscriber A is located in the same network as the home location register HLR of subscriber B, the call does not have to be routed via the GMSC of subscriber B. Neither is there any need for the GMSC of Figure [[1]] 1B if the switching

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centre of subscriber A or the gateway MSC of the network of subscriber A has the capacity to communicate directly with the home location register of subscriber B. In this case the call initiated by subscriber A does not have to be transmitted to the GMSC, but instead the switching centre of subscriber A, e.g. a mobile services switching centre, or the gateway MSC of the network of subscriber A transmits the routing inquiry direct to the home location register HLR of subscriber B (message 2' in Figure [[1]] 1B). The home location register HLR transmits a roaming number request to the visitor location register VLR in accordance with the above described embodiment of the invention by forwarding the identity of subscriber A in message 3. In a reply message 4 the home location register HLR gets a roaming number MSRN in accordance with the set-up signalling described above. The home location register HLR transmits to the switching centre of subscriber A or the network gateway MSC of subscriber A the roaming number MSRN reserved by the visitor location register VLR in message 5' of Figure [[1]] 1B. Having received this message, the switching centre or the network gateway MSC of subscriber A routes the call to the mobile services switching centre of subscriber B, possibly via a transit network.
